

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FEBRUARY — 1970

NEW ERA



Published By the Ministry of Information
And National Guidance

Printed at the State Press — Mogadishu
(Somali Democratic Republic)

PRICE So. Sh. 2.—

«Our goal is to catch what we lost and we lost alot of time, but let us
make use of the rest — Gen. Siad».



*Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre President of the Supreme
Revolutionary Council*

A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION



MOGADISCIO, October 21 — Armed Forces stepped into power early morning at 0300 a.m. in a bloodless revolution. A new National Revolutionary Council composed of Military and Police Forces has been set up and the Constitution has been suspended, Parliament dissolved and members of the former government kept under safe-custody.

In a seven point communique issued here the new Council said that the Revolution has been motivated by the reign of anarchy prevailing the country, and the violation of all State laws including the Constitution. They said that this prevailing situation created by corrupted civilian leaders endangered the very existence of the Nation, and has attributed the assassination on 15th October in Las-Anod of the President, Abdirashid Ali Shermarke to this aforementioned corrupted system.

The seven points:

FOREIGN POLICY

- 1) The new Revolutionary Council maintains the

policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment and seeks friendship with all nations;

- 1) The Council respects the principle of self-determination and non-interference in the affairs of other states;
- 3) The Council supports the rightful cause of all liberation movements of the peoples still under foreign domination;
- 4) The Council repudiates war as a means of settling issues and differences.

INTERNAL POLICY

- 5) The Council intends to eliminate corruption in the public administration;
- 6) The Council will establish an effective National Guidance to eliminate tribalism;
- 7) The New Revolutionary Council will boost the economy of the country.

REVOLUTION: 1st Announcement

SRC act on behalf of the people

KNOWING: The sacred right of the people and solemnly understanding the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of the African Unity;

DETERMINED: to collaborate all the people for the aspiration of liberty, justice and world peace and particularly with peace loving peoples and social justice;

STRONGLY: decided to consolidate to preserve the independence of the Somali nation for the exclusive welfare and interest of the Somali people and to create a society founded with the principle of popular sovereignty, equality and justice and the right of the Somali citizens, without distinctions, for better social life;

DECLARATION

The Supreme Revolutionary Council has assumed the legislative, judiciary and executive power of the Somali Republic through national revolution with effective date of 21st October 1969, at 0300 hrs. to exercise in the norms established by the existing Law in Somali Republic which is compatible in the spirit of the Revolution, has taken integrally all functions conferred in the existing laws which have been mentioned and all powers are transferred to the Supreme Revolutionary Council and all existing laws have been substituted by the provisional laws. The Parliament has been dissolved, Government has been deposed and the Supreme Judiciary Council has been abolished.

The Supreme Revolutionary Council suspended the constitution of the Somali Republic, particularly, those parts or Sections which are contrary or incompatible with the spirit of the Revolution and the name of the Somali Republic has been changed into the Somali Democratic Republic.

The Supreme Revolutionary Council will elect its President, with secret ballot and with majority of two thirds of the members. In the event of the failure of one candidate to receive two-thirds of the majority, a second secret ballot shall be voted and the President will be elected on an absolute majority.

The Supreme R. Council consist of the Regional Revolutionary Council, the District Revolutionary Council with a proposal from Regional Revolutionary Council in which the functions

of both Regional Revolutionary Council and District Revolutionary Council will be established by a defined Law emanated by the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

Every Revolutionary Council will adopt its decisions on an absolute majority.

A: INTERNAL POLICY

1. To constitute a Society based on the right of work and in principle of social justice considering the environments and social life of the Somali people;
2. To prepare and orientate the development of economic, social and cultural programme to reach a rapid progress of the country;
3. Liquidation of illiteracy and to develop an enlightened patrimonial and cultural heritage of the Somali people;
4. To constitute, with appropriate and adequate measures the basic development of the writing of the Somali language;
5. Liquidation of all kinds of corruption, all forms of anarchy, the malicious system of tribalism in every form and every other phenomena of bad customs in State activities;
6. To abolish all Political parties, and
7. To conduct at appropriate time free and impartial election.

B: EXTERNAL POLICY

1. Support for international solidarity and national liberation movements;
2. Oppose and fight against all forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism;
3. To struggle to maintain the Somali National Unity;
4. To recognise strongly the principle of Peacefull Coexistence between all peoples;
5. To continue and preserve the policy of positive neutrality; and
6. To respect and recognise all legal international commitments undertaken by the Somali Republic.



*Major-General JAMA ALI KHORSHEL
the first Vice President of the «SRC» and Secretary for Interior*



Brigadier-General Mohamed Ainanshe Vice President of the «SRC»



Dr. Mohamood Jama Ahmed

INTRODUCTION

THE LOST DECADE

By Dr. MOHAMOOD JAMA AHMED

Secretary of State for Information and National Guidance

SOMALIA became an independent sovereign state on July 1, 1960. A decade in most countries is a long enough time in which to make some progress. In Somalia it has been a disappointing time, when hopes were frustrated and, worse still, the faith of the people was lost.

The Armed Forces, greatly perturbed at the situation that had developed, seized the opportunity to rid the country of the mismanagement, corruption and lack of positive leadership that had become manifest, and moved in to topple the former regime in a bloodless Revolution.

It was an encouraging start towards a change for the better. It was the only course to save the country from being plunged into further anarchy.

The Revolution had taken on a mammoth task and got down to formulating the plans, directing the changes, and deciding on the priorities that would help to keep the country on an even keel economically without disrupting too severely the normal lives of the people.

Fortunately, the popular demonstrations that greeted the Revolution had removed the necessity to win the confidence of the people. The state into which the country had descended was known to all. What remained was for the necessary action to be taken to arrest the dangerous drift to disaster that seemed inevitable.

So when the Revolution came, it was greeted with widespread acclaim. There was a deep sense of relief throughout the country that the leaders who had spurned the popular will and retained power for their own selfish, individual ends, had been ousted.

But staging the Revolution was only the beginning. Its advent brought no illusions that now the future would become a bed of roses, with the assurance of plenty for all. The Revolution brought instead the stern realisation that no nation could hope to prosper without hard work. It emphasises that the prosperity we want for ourselves as a nation and as a people, we alone can create.

The Revolution has made no wild promises that in removing the former leaders, the hardships and difficulties of the past would automatically be swept away, and Somalia would enter a new phase of sudden wealth — far from it.

There has been instead a realistic attempt to focus attention on urgent needs, and how we can move towards the realisation of these goals for our good.

The pages that follow contain the speeches of Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, in which he urges the people of Somalia to face the rigours and challenges that lie ahead with courage and determination.

It is an attempt to bring the people of our country face to face with the hard facts of our situation so that they will see, more than anything else, what is required of them, and the part they must play in improving the common weal.

The message of these pages is merely to underscore the simple truth that only what we create and fashion out of our own determination and effort will be of lasting value to us. And although we have lost a decade, we have not lost our future. What that future will become, will be determined by the hard work we put into it.

The Revolution is concerned that we should take our place among the nations of Africa, and the rest of the world, with a sense of justifiable pride in our achievements.

Those achievements are ours to make.

CONTENTS

	Page
A bloodless revolution	2
The lost decade	6
The list of SRC	7
Speech	9
Gen. Siad briefs diplomats	11
Gen. Siad briefs pressmen	12
Message to the Nation	14
Message to the Armed Forces	17
The Judges	21
Serving the People	22
Sacrifice	24
Gen. Khorshel Condemns Tribalism	29
The hour of need	30
Amnesty a rare event	31
Somalia Supports	33

THE LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

MOGADISCIO, November 1 — The formation of the Supreme Revolutionary Council has been released here and the following is the list of the members:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Major General Mohamed Siad Barre (President of SRC); | 11) Lt. Col. Mohamoud Miree Musa (Member) |
| 2) Major General Jama Ali Khorshel (Vice President); | 12) Major Ismail Ali Abucar » |
| 4) Brigadier General Mohamed Ainanshe (Vice President); | 13) Major Mohamed Ali Shirreh » |
| 4) Brigadier General Hussein Kulmie (Member); | 14) Major Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle » |
| 5) Lt. Col. Ahmed Mohamud Ade » | 15) Major Mohamoud Ghelle Yusuf » |
| 6) Lt. Col. Mohamed Ali Samaler » | 16) Major Farah Wais Dualleh » |
| 7) Lt. Col. Salad Gaverie Kedie » | 17) Major Musa Rabille God » |
| 8) Lt. Col. Abdalla Mohamed Fadil » | 18) Major Ahmed Mohamed Farah » |
| 9) Lt. Col. Ali Mattan Hashi » | 19) Captain Ahmed Hassan Musa » |
| 10) Lt. Col. Mohamed Sh. Osman » | 20) Captain Mohamed Omer Ges » |
| | 21) Captain Osman Mohamed Ghelle » |
| | 22) Captain Mohamed Yusuf Elmi » |
| | 23) Captain Abdi Warsama Issak » |
| | 24) Captain Abdirazzak Mohamed Abucar » |
| | 25) Captain Abdulkadir Haji Mohamed » |

THE LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT

The Council has also announced a new fourteen-member Government to replace the toppled corrupt Government. Officially called as «Secretaries» instead of «Ministers», the new members of the Government, all of them young men who have been trained academically and provisionally for the office they hold, were sworn in for their new portfolios. The list:

Dr. Hassan Ali Mirreh, Education

Dr. Osman Nur Ali, Justice, Religion & Labour

Dr. Mohamed Aden, Health

Dr. Mohamed Ashor, Communication

Dr. Abdulla Aw Farah, Agriculture

Mr. Mohamed Burrarah, Minerals

Dr. Mohamoud Jama Ahmed, Information and National Guidance.

Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud, Planning

Mr. Mohamoud Abdi Arraleh, Finance

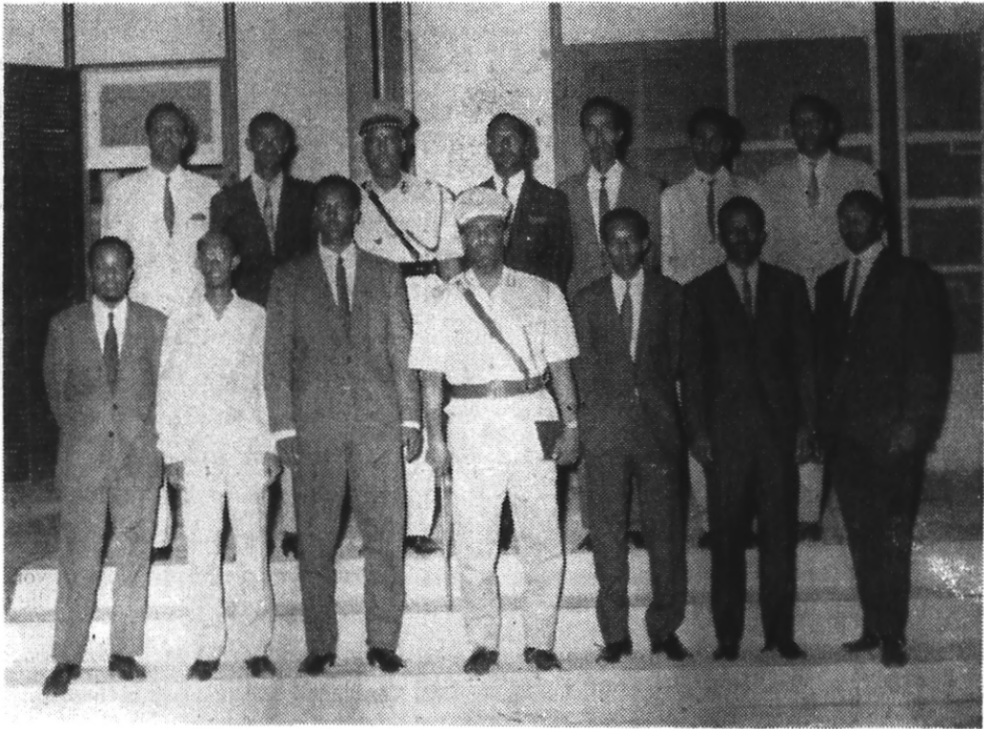
Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, Foreign

Dr. Abdulcadir Adan Abdulle, Public Works

Dr. Mohamoud Mohamed Osman, Rural Development and Livestock

Major-General Jama Ali Korshell, Interior

Dr. Mohamoud Gelleh Elmi, Commerce



New Secretaries of State with the President of SRC



Gen. Siad addressing the new council of Secretaries

Following is the speech of the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre at the officer's club where the members of the new Government were sworn in.

«Our country has been independent for more than 9 years now. And during this period, the Armed Forces existed but did not interfere in the politics of the country.

This shows that the Armed Forces were not interested to take-over power. Since Independence the country has faced many problems but all this time we hoped that things will go better. At the last moment, you were all aware of the great difficulties and problems the country was facing. There wasn't a single place functioning properly.

The people faced a lot of difficulties and felt hatred. The reason for this was that the country's leadership was not good. I don't want to accuse the previous leaders of this country though there were some blame at times, there are many things they had done for the country. I have ordered that they should not be touched. They should not be called criminals unless crimes committed by them are proved. For this reason, I will not speak about persons but in general there was nothing good.

Corruption and tribalism became common, everyone was helping his relatives. People were asked not «What do you know?» but «Who do you know?».

Due to bad management, religion was at stake. People almost believed in persons rather than in God. Educated people were at the bottom and worthless people with no much value were at the top.

Somalism was destroyed and ignored and everyone had at heart «who is my next-of-kin?» Who is my relative? And who is from my tribe?

The State was like a country without people; a country where anybody who wanted could come in and everyone could go out. Foreigners interfered in the sensitive parts of the country's affairs and were excused.

There was no justice or law and the personal ambitions and opinions were considered or valued higher than Law and justice.

People's lives and property were in danger. This ended with the killing of the leaders of the country for no reason and when they were fulfilling their duties.

I think further details are not necessary. When the country reached this stage, the heads of the Armed Forces thought that this was not the right thing and that it was not the way Somalia should be run, and that it needed to be put straight.

This was the cause of the revolution. The principles of the Revolution were not personal or just for the mere take-over of power but for the betterment of the general interests of Somalia and the Somalis, for the progress of the economy, people's health, education, defence and honour. This indispensable step should have been taken long ago and if it was done, Somalia would have gone far ahead of its present position.

The previous diseases should be eradicated and fought with. Justice and law should be strengthened so that the people's lives are not endangered and everyone could get his rights. National unity should be promoted and tribalism should be eradicated.

As we announced before, these are the principles of the SRC and the friends we called here are those selected to take-over the country's leadership. This shows that the Revolution was not a matter of taking-over power. We took from Somalis and handed it over to Somalis. This selection has been made according to education, ability, responsibility, and moral standing.

We have handed over the country to you and we hope that you shall fulfill and follow the principles of the revolution.

Our country, as you know, is poor, and its economy and education are backward. You having the mind and education, we, having the strength and the Somali nation supporting us, let us now jointly work to take our people and country out of ignorance, of begging, hunger and disease.

Let us first rely on our strength, on our ability and on ourselves. If some thing is left to be done or a gap is still left to be filled in, it is not then a shame to ask for assistance or help. But assistance should be something to support what you have done yourselves and not, as it used to be, that everything should be done for us by foreigners or that we should wait for everything to come from foreigners.

The Government's programme shall be worked out but our principles should be based on the truth. We should not formulate a beautiful and detailed programme which is worthless.

If we can cultivate only a single farm. Well!, let us work on that single farm and work hard on it. And if we could do more, let us try. Our plans and projects should be realistic and formulated to the level of our ability and our education.

We shall be in need of experts. They should do for us what we want and not what they want. This is because we know the difficulties and problems of our country and people. A foreigner knows the problems of his country; you know what your country needs.

Our goal is to catch what we lost and we lost a lot of time, but let us make use of the rest. The truth is that we did not call you — educated people — for your personal interests but we call you for the interest of the country. You must be loyal to it. We shall support you with our strength and mind and the Somali nation is behind you. We are sure that such a good faith would give a lot of fruits. What I am saying now has enemies. It is a well known fact that it has enemies. This is because there are some countries which believe and are convinced that they shall lose interests if Somalia becomes truly independent economically, educationally and militarily. These countries have always tried to be an obstacle for our progress.

Gentlemen, let us all unite — the people, leaders and intellectuals — and face our enemy.

If we don't tell the truth to each other and continue lying, it is not possible for us to reach anywhere. We didn't yet tell it either. The truth is that we should make a plan for what should be done and with what it should be done. We should tell the people to hold hands and work hard together and not expect everything to be done by the Government.

In every city people are seen asking for jobs, ignoring the country's natural resources. The Government's duty is to do what the people can't perform. We should tell the people that we should not wait for a miracle to happen. We should not wait for milk and honey to pour down from the sky. We should tackle our problems only by working together.

We, the Armed Forces, promise that we shall support you on the hard duties assigned to you. We promise you that we are ready for anything that is for the interests of our country and our people. We should start from Self-reliance; reliance on God and reliance on our country. If these three are achieved God will lighten the way for us.

I wish you good luck and hard work, and I am

sure that the Somali people will get what they are expecting from you. All of us — the Armed Forces and the Nation as a whole — are beside you.

Mr. Omar Arteh, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking on behalf of the newly nominated Secretaries of State said: It is a great pleasure for me to address this meeting and it is a great pleasure for all of us to be entrusted by the Supreme Revolutionary Council to run or participate in the management of the country.

There is no bigger honour given and we thank the Council for this. The Major-General has explained, clearly, what the cause of the Revolution was. I need not repeat that. Now that you selected us for this great responsibility, there can be no bigger pledge than the oath we have just taken.

The only promise we make would be to fulfill the responsibilities entrusted to us. We should not turn back and must always remember our duties.

If we fail in this, I say we should be removed as the others were. When I look at my colleagues I am convinced that they are men capable of fulfilling the oath.

I am convinced that the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the officers, other ranks of the Armed Forces and the entire nation, are beside us to realize this.

Mr. Arteh explained that Africa has witnessed in 1960 a revolution against colonialism and towards 1970 there was another revolution which was against reactionary.

I don't like to criticise the previous regime but I must praise the Armed Forces for this well-thought step.

I would like to mention here that the SRC has saved us from a dangerous situation. They saved us from what could have taken 30 years and which could have cost bloodshed. Therefore, I thank them on behalf of my colleagues, giving vent to the Nation's feeling.

Major - General SIAD Briefs Diplomats and Assures Them of SRC's Cooperation

MOGADISHU, Oct. 25 — Major General Mohamed Siad who spoke on behalf of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, met the heads of the diplomatic missions and the U.N. representative accredited to Somalia in the Officers Club at the Army Headquarters.

In a speech to the distinguished guests, the Major General said, «it is a great honour for us to meet you here and to renew our acquaintance with your excellencies to convey to you the following points:

1. — As your excellencies are already aware, a revolution: staged by the Armed Forces has assumed the full powers with effect from October 21st 1969.

2. — The internal and external policies of the revolution are already enshrined in the official communique of the revolution.

3. — The reasons which compelled the Armed Forces to assume control of the country and to take-over the organs of Legislative Judiciary and executive are known to your excellencies since it has been repeatedly published in the official press.

4. — We should also like to inform your excellencies that a Supreme Revolutionary Council has been formed and its President and members will shortly be known to your excellencies.

5. — The aim and purpose of calling your excellencies here today is:

- a) To renew our acquaintance and friendship with your excellencies and exchange views with you.
- b) To reiterate that our revolution was not staged or sponsored by a group of officers but that it was a popular one from the people to rescue our country from danger of anarchy and chaos.

The masses and all the citizens of the country have approved our action spontaneously and Army and Police enjoy full control of the internal security and normal life and business are functioning both in the capital city and in other parts of the territory normally.

He added: In this connection, we do hope sincerely that your excellencies — as Ambassadors, Representatives and special envoys of friendly countries to Somalia — will report the announcement of the Revolutionary Council with your favourable comments.

Major-General Siad told the diplomats that the Supreme Revolutionary Council «will be honoured if any of you wishes to see the representatives of the Revolutionary Council through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs». He said that the Council would be ready to exchange views with diplomats individually if they desire so.

At the meeting with the Head of Missions, were: Major General Jama Ali Korshel, Brigadier General Mohamed Ainanshe.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIAD

BRIEFS PRESSMEN

MOGADISHU, October 26. — Major-General, Mohamed Siad gave a press conference at the Officer's Club in the Army Head Quarters and told pressmen.

«I gathered you here today, on behalf of the Revolutionary Council to brief you on the latest developments in our country.

«To start with, when the Armed Forces take over power in any country or a Military coup d'etat takes place, it is usually a sign that in that particular country there exists disorder, chaos and the aim has always been to restore order.

«We, jointly as the Armed Forces, here in Somalia, have taken or assumed power after having seen the danger that was threatening our independence and existence. We took power with the aim to normalise, to restore true democracy which was being threatened, to carry on all possible developments which would lead to progress and the prosperity of our people and to hand-over power again to a civilian Government at an appropriate time and after that we return to our barracks.

«I want to assure you in the name of the Revolutionary Council that power was taken over by the Armed Forces peacefully and there was no bloodshed anywhere in this territory. Normal life is completely in the safe hands of the Armed Forces. Business and other normal activities are as before everywhere.

«I want to assure you also that we have not faced any opposition anywhere. On the contrary those who were present here in the capital or other parts of the territory have witnessed the great enthusiasm with which the public welcomed this change, making massive demonstrations in support of the Military and police take-over.

«We also want to make clear that our friendly relations with all countries stand as before and we welcome also any new friendship with those countries which do not have diplomatic relations with us.

«We support all nations who are fighting for their freedom and self-determination and the set-

tlement of disputes between nations through peaceful means.

«We stand for world peace and brotherhood in accordance with the UN Charter.

«The Revolution also wants to make it clear that we remain a member of the O.A.U. and that we are prepared to fulfil all that is contained in its Charter.

«We do not support those actions leading to interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

«We don't stand for discrimination between men but we firmly believe in the equality of men.

«Ladies and gentlemen, having explained that everything is in safe hands, having explained some of the fundamental aims of the revolution, and as we have the right to make necessary changes in our internal affairs, we request you to inform your respective countries about the changes you saw or have been told about.

«We warn all those who try to stand against our internal change and we warn their nations who want to interfere in our internal affairs that we will take all necessary actions to safeguard the integrity of our nation.

«Finally we thank you for coming and listening. I repeat again, we are ready to cooperate and maintain friendly relations with all those countries that had diplomatic relations with us or otherwise. And request you to report this to your respective Governments and countries».

The Major-General, then answered various questions some of which are as follows:

In answer to a question regarding the fate of the members of the previous Government now in custody, the Major General said: «all arrested members of the previous Government or Ministers and any body else suspected of having committed a crime will be brought before a court».

As to how soon the Power would be handed back to civilians the answer came: «It will be as the Supreme Revolutionary Council decides, and it shall be known when the time comes».

MOGADISHU, Oct. 26 — Foreign Newsmen submitted questions to the Supreme Revolutionary Council. Here are the questions and their answers:

Q. Part one of your external policy supports liberation movements and part three pledges to struggle to maintain Somali National Unity. What does this mean in relation to the disputed areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and French Somaliland?

A. The Supreme Revolutionary Council, strongly supports the principle of self-determination of all peoples under foreign domination. This is in line with the charter of the United Nations. Further — more, the Council believes that the principle of self-determination of the Somali people is a sacred cause. The Supreme Council cannot ignore the aspirations of the Somali people wherever they are. It will pursue the aim of unification in a responsible manner and repudiates war as a means of settling the disputes and differences. We are confident that this spirit of responsible pursuit of legitimate aspirations will be met with an equally responsible response by all concerned.

Q. Uganda recently took over its banks, as Tanzania had done previously. Is there any thought of nationalising banks here?

A. The Revolutionary Council will thoroughly study the situation regarding foreign banks. We sincerely hope that they are operating in the national interest and we believe the issue of nationalisation will only be relevant in the event of banks not operating in the national interests.

Q. What has happened and what will happen to the Policeman charged with killing of President Shermarke?

A. The Revolutionary Council shares the Somali people's grief at the death of H. E. Dr. Abdirashid Ali Shermarke on October 15. This was one of the tragic consequences of worsening corruption and nepotism of the previous regime. A Committee of Inquiry has been set up for the purpose and a due process of law will be allowed to take place.

Q. Any idea how long the Council will wait before holding a free and impartial elections as promised in its first, announcement?

A. The Supreme Revolutionary Council has stated that when the circumstances permit, political elections will take place. In clarification, we would point out that the country has been on the verge of collapse and chaos for far too long that the Council's main task, as a matter of priority, will be to establish strong foundations for the nation and the state. When that phase of the Revolutionary Programme is accomplished, the Council will hold fair and impartial elections.

Q. The Somali News mentioned the Sudan Revolution. Is the Supreme Revolutionary Council modelled on the previous Sudanese Government or where does it take its name?

A. The Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic is not modelled on and is not a prototype of any one single existing or non-existing Revolutionary Council. However, the Council would welcome drawing on the experience of others to the extent that this experience is closely related to the peculiarities, conditions, aspirations and the cultural background of the Somali people.



Gen. Siad briefing Pressmen

MESSAGE TO THE NATION

—(O)—

FREEDOM WITH HUNGER is better than humiliation

Says Gen. SIAD

Here is a full text of Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre, the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, speech addressed to the Nation:

I would like to express to the Somali people on their notable stand and for the support they have given us since we have brought about the Revolution. It is not possible for us to express our gratitude to every individual. I must say, that your support has inspired us to work harder and also urged the Somali people to work united.

To-day I want to talk seriously about the situation of our nation. Some people might have assumed that the leaders of the Revolution are not aware of the problems facing us, such as unemployment and economical backwardness.

We know that many of our nationals are roaming about in the street unemployed and are looking forward to the achievements the Revolution might make. It is true that before the Revolution there was some economic movements, no matter what kind it was and how it was misused. Many people lived on these economical movement that existed before the Revolution.

Now, that we have sealed these illegal sources, naturally many people lost their sources of income and hunger increased. As I said previously. I wish to reiterate that we foresaw these likelihoods before we carried out the Revolution. We can neither promise to eliminate all hunger overnight nor to drop goods upon you from the sky. But our intention is to give you real freedom and thus alleviate hunger the best we can. This means that it is inevitable to pass through a difficult period and toil hard in order to leave behind something useful for our future generations. We are of the opinion that this is better than the continuous misappropriation of public funds which was widely practiced. In order to overcome this problem, we have appointed a commission

on economic planning composed of experts and technicians to work out a plan of long and short terms on employment. — This commission is working hard and it will present its preliminary findings during this week. We will let the nation know the results forthwith and we shall implement the recommendations contained in the Commission's report.

We shall embark upon giving employment to the biggest possible number of the unemployed people. When the blue-print of the project is completed, instructions will be sent to all authorities in the Regions to carry them out in their respective places. The state will help in implementation. In this connection, I call upon you all not to dream for prosperity through alms and begging others.

Hunger with freedom is far better than to be humiliated by others. I urge all Somalis to get ready for the difficulties facing us. This is the only way to achieve prosperity; our efforts alone will enable us to arrive at our goals to build a better society. Let it be known to all of us that we can emerge victorious over difficulties by facing them; if coupled with our loyalty and work for the country, our efforts will culminate in success. It is doubtless then we shall be able to achieve prosperity and dig out the numerous resources in the bowls of our country and dispense with begging.

I want every Somali individual to understand this fact, not to retreat before difficulties, nor lose patience. Impatience is against success.

I wish to point out that prices rose up in the market. We want to tell the people that the revolution did not stop any work that was functioning before, nor did it stop trade that was lucrative and profitable. For example the imports and exports trade received full encouragement. If some junglers spread propaganda against facts. I hope you will not believe them and seek the truth. I understood that money is in shortage now comparatively, but I cannot believe if some people's — food disappeared or got short. Consumer food will be in short only if the revolution

issues orders to restrict trade and this did not happen. What happened was that the revolution encouraged and will encourage commercial activities. It is possible that the people were terrified soon after the revolution and to those people I say there is entirely no need to fear. On the contrary, you should work quietly and rest assured.

Now I want to turn to the economic policy of the revolution. I have to say that some irresponsible persons are working clandestinely within the masses and spreading lies and fabrications. And here and now I declare that the dignity of the Somali people has the first considerations to us. We say every Somali individual must get freedom and security whether he be in a public institution or in private place; that nothing block his way or frighten him so long his properties derive from a legal source and he did not do anything evil or bad nobody will be exposed to harm. Well-intentioned traders must be confident

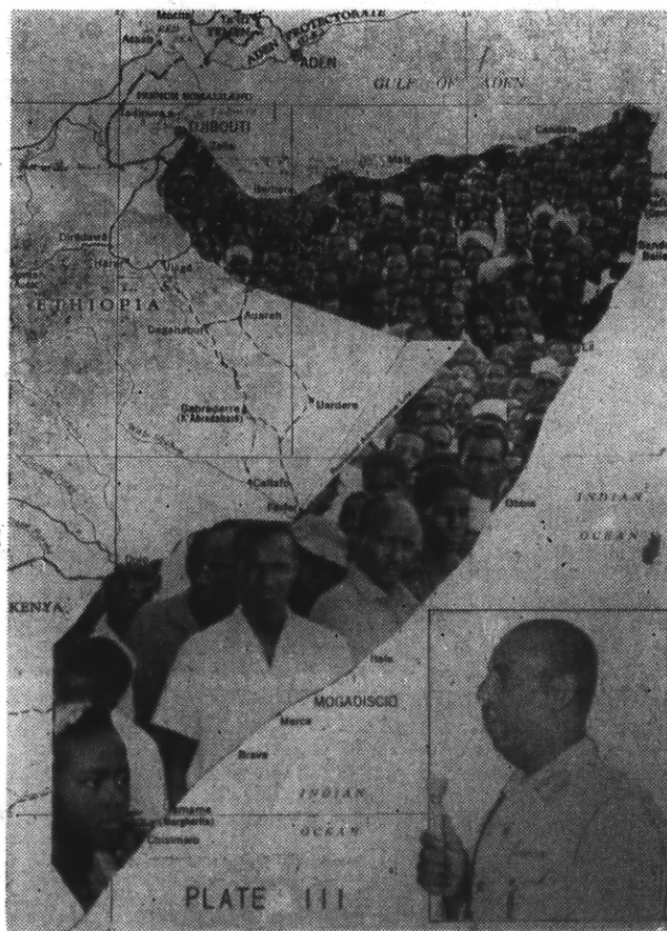
of the future. Some of the foreigners and evil people hope that the revolution will nationalise and confiscate. They are putting fear in the hearts of traders and they want them to believe that their properties will be robbed. I want to ask them, is it possible for us to rob the rightful properties of Somali individuals when we made this revolution for the sake of the Somali peoples dignity? We want to lead our country with mutual confidence, the dependence on the people and with the feeling that begging is useless. We do not want to direct the people towards personal properties to divide it, knowing that it is not enough for distribution. We are saying to traders no matter what their nationalities are: You can be rest assured of the future of your trade for there exists no compromise over your trade and the era of bribery in the commercial dealings is gone for ever.

Every merchant can freely trade within the limits of the law and can make plans for his commercial schemes without fear or interference, and in an atmosphere in which full protection is provided.

We have already given instruction to those responsible for security that there should be what is called real security in the country; whether this is between the individuals of the nations, or traders and the rest of the social sectors. We are adding to this that it is not the habit of the Somali's to treat their guest badly. Of course there are in every country some deviants who have no honour but the general practise of our society is to preserve the honour of hospitality. We are saying to the foreign traders in our country, the aim of the revolution is to reform the conditions of the Somali nation and this includes the safety of the foreign traders. For this reason we want the foreign traders to be confident of themselves and of their business and we want them on their part to contribute to the progress of the country and to respect its laws. If this does not happen, then that will be the time when we shall be obliged to take the necessary measures.

I want to bring your attention to the fact that some people are still under the influence of tribalism. We have said from the first day of the revolution that we are strongly fighting tribalism because it divides the Somali people and causes weakness and constant backwardness on the top of differences and partition.

We all know that tribalism is our main weak spot. It is the door through which imperialism crept into our society and remained during its existence. We shall not accept tribalism and we are waging a war against it let us ask ourselves what did we get out of tribalism during the many years our nation practiced it? Some people used it to mislead the people, others used it as means of living. For example the deputies used it as



General Mohamed Siad Barre addressing the Nation

means of getting a seat in the Parliament, but the benefits after victory used to go to the deputy and his family and not to the tribe. Some uneducated inexperienced people used it as means of getting higher posts in the Government. Do the masses used to benefit from this? The answer is no. If tribalism was not there in this form, all our projects could have succeeded and we could have avoided many deaths and achieved economical progress.

Now that we know the facts, we should not allow anyone to allow the triumph of tribalism in our circles. We can not serve the interest of one person; we must serve our general interests and find out satisfactory solution to our problems.

Unity, cooperation and readiness is our path for success. Tribalists want to hinder our progress, and benefit from our problems. I am saying to you beware those opportunists, they fooled us enough and we should not allow them to fool us again.

Some of these people sent to me a telegram stating that a certain clan did not get their share in the new Somali Government. Have you ever heard of such a rubbish? Is that something a wise person could utter? I believe that people should be ashamed of such words and I am sure you will agree with me.

I want to say there is no reason for tribal conflicts in our society. It is a sheer madness to create war as those who fight under tribal banner are losers. Tribal conflicts bear no benefits or good reputations. We want from all to beware of these evils. We have given instructions so that anybody who does such stupid things may be punished severely and promptly. It is difficult for us to see the death of Somalis without any reason for any body who causes this, is fighting the principles of the revolution.

Every person must beware of the danger of

playing with fire and igniting tribal disturbances among the Somali nation. Let it be known to all that the authorities in every region and district have been given strict instructions to inflict severe punishment against anyone who stirs provocations or disturbances among the people. We want the Somali population to increase in number and we shall not let anyone to wipe them out. We have asked the authorities in every region and district to make clear to the people that real freedom has come to them. Now with the emergence of the revolution the ordinary citizen will receive full protection and care from the authorities. Every individual must consider himself free person. There are our instruction which have been sent to the authorities and we hope they will carry them out honestly.

We request from the people to cooperate with the authorities in order to facilitate their tasks. We have issued our urgent instructions that serious revolutionary work should start in every part of the country and in all levels. These include making roads, canals and digging pools as long as they are necessary and possible. We must bid farewell to laziness and slackness. The work needs strength and unity, capacity for implementation and, above all, security; for the reasons we ought to work with security authorities and cooperate with them. It is the duty of every Somali to report on any misappropriations to the Police authorities and to know thieves are very harmful to the common interest of the people. The thieves are minority among the honest majority. If we agree upon fighting against corruption, we have to work hand in hand until we overcome this hateful problem.

In conclusion, I thank all for the cooperation and the support they have given us and acted in deeds.

I end my short discourse by saying long live the Somali people, Long live the Revolution and Somalia.

PRESIDENT OF THE SRC ADDRESSES THE ARMED FORCES

Major-General Mohamed Siad addressed Armed Forces over Radio Mogadishu, following is his speech:

Nineteen days since the Revolution I am addressing myself to the armed Forces. I am addressing you because I want to make you understand the responsibility we have for the nation. As you all know, we have sworn to be sincere and trust-worthy for the country and the Somali people. The foundation of our sincerity for the country and the Somali people is the conviction that we are servants of the nation, its people, and territory. Our Service to the nation needs to be explicitly understood.

Imperialism or those who have had colonial mentality inculcated in the people's minds that they were the cream of creation and that everybody was their servant.

PEOPLE'S SERVANTS

The truth is that anybody who draws salary from the government is the people's servant because the people pay him salary. This salary comes from the Somali people in the form of taxes. If one person is paid, given office and other facilities to do his job, is he not a servant of those who provide for his salary, office, and the other facilities? It had been a principle of Imperialism, and we have been following it even after the termination of imperialism, that we should expect from the public, the learned, the youth and the families a specially flavoured respect. This perpetuated attitude is wrong and one can easily surmise from this attitude that it is a colonial hangover. It has been imbued in the people's minds that the nationalist man is a noble creature.

We have launched the Revolution to eradicate the colonial hang-overs in all its forms. To go back to our true Somali characteristics, to clearly understand what we are and what we stand for, and to work for our people in sincerity and de-

votion. At the same time we should convince the people of the efficacy of a joint, concerted effort with us. We should attack, together and on equal terms, hunger and ignorance, to uphold and protect the flag, the dignity, the welfare and the defence of the nation.

UPROOTING THE EVILS

We have to defend the dignity, the rights, and the livelihood of every Somali person. While we are uprooting the evils that has beset the nation, tribalism, favouritism, nepotism, corruption and injustice — we should train ourselves to uphold the dignity of the Somali nation, to uplift the image of the Somali nation both externally and internally.

We have to embark on the task to bring about a nationalism that would not differentiate detrimentally the rich from the poor, the educated from the unalphabet, the urbane from the nomad, and high from the low — In sum, a nationalism of oneness. We should start, shoulder to shoulder without anyone slighting anyone else — solution of the problems that our country faces.

THE HARDSHIPS

Since we have understood the hardships that our country faced, and since we staged a Revolution for the sole purpose of uprooting the repulsive previous conditions in which our country stagnated, we have to show that we are going to complete what we set out to do.

We have to eliminate the unpleasant features that had been foisted on the Somali people — the injustice, the shameful goings-on, the rampant corruption, nepotism, favouritism and unjust discrimination, the sitting on one's hands and expectation of timely rain from heaven the fanning of troubles among people, and the putting of some people in the position of servitude — a direct remnant of imperialism.

OUR NATIONHOOD

Another facet of this picture is the mentality that had been imbued in the people's minds: the idea of belittling our own nationhood and placing other peoples and their nationhoods on a pedestal has been inculcated in our minds, and we have failed to wipe out such pathetic idea from our minds. In this frame of reference, nationhood has been relegated into oblivion and the person who talked about it was regarded as someone not quite right in his mind.

PUBLIC FUNDS

Some people have used public funds as private personal funds and tried to convince others that their use of public funds was legitimate.

The religion which has been the foundation of our faith, our nationalism, our checking forces against temptations, has been replaced with lack of principles, and insincerity. We have taken on to wipe out the lies, the backbites, insincerity, and the lack of Faith. If a nation lacks justice, sincerity, dedication to work, honesty and concerted efforts toward betterment, such a nation would definitely flounder.

It has been one of our aims to convince the people, for they have forgotten it — the efficacy of education. To wipe out the attitude of «What is the use of education when one can get along without certificates with faked certificates».

It happened — and we cannot deny it that ignorant people paraded themselves as erudites. Then people must have reasoned that since the obtaining of papers or posts in government are easy to come, why should I toil for higher learning? Faked papers and pulling of strings do not lead a nation. It only colours the scene and makes ignorant people appear to know something.

THE QUAGMIRE

The foundation of every nation's economy, its prosperity and aspirations is education. We should, therefore, give education the important role it deserves. People of knowledge, in every aspect of Learning, can lead the nation out of the quagmire in which it has been bogged down for so long. If Education had been neglected and consigned to a limbo, how do we expect to emerge as an advanced nation politically, socially, and economically.

We know the level of output — in terms of jobs done — has been pathetically low and no one sweated for his salary. Everyone just expected to get salary at the end of the month. There is a principle of «give and take in employment», the employee is paid to do work.

THE BRAIN

A nation's brain, prosperity, self-respect and dignity is proportional to the level of education of the people in that country. If a nation wants to tap its natural resources, how does it do it? By having the qualified men to do the job, and proper education provides such a personnel. The way we can wipe out hunger, disease and ignorance is to have the personnel who are qualified in teaching, agriculture, medicine, mining, poli-

tics, geology, and every other field that might accrue benefit to the nation.

One of the aims of the Revolution was to recreate the lost nationalism. The word nationalism may be interpreted in different ways. What is nationalism? A nationalist is a person of dignity, of word of honour, one who abhors dishonesty, thievery, injustice, and who puts his energy and creativity at the disposal of his nation.

OUR ONENESS

In a nation in which nationalism abounds, its people do not aid and abet each other in crime, they are ashamed to lie and discourage others to lie they restrain each other from setting out to do undignified things, they keep their faith undiluted, they put more value on the cripple lying on the streets than the erudite, learned and rich foreigner. The Somali and the foreigner cannot be equated. Somalism is the inherent bond that ties the Somalis together and puts their common interest in a nutshell. We could only bring about the oneness of Somalism by working together.

If the description of the situation of our country before the Revolution was despicable, then it is incumbent upon us to embark on a meaningful change of the situation.

Going back to about the beginning of my speech, the short and the long of the matter is that: let us work diligently for our country and our people.

TRIBALISM

I am sure there are people who are talking to you in the same language by which they managed to divide the Somalis into factions. What was that language? It was as «Rer X» how many soldiers do we have in the armed forces? How many officers do we have? How many people do we have in the Revolutionary Council? Let us divide it according to tribalism. How many men does each tribe have in this and that?

The person with this kind of mentality used to argue right in the Government offices that «as Rer X, we don't have our share of the Government». Now we are simultaneously talking about government and «the share of Rer X». Are these two things compatible? Government Progress, Sophistication, National Interest, Raising of educational and level of production of the economy are incompatible with the groupings of tribal lines.

The incompatibility of nationhood and tribal allegiance makes a marked contrast and the

vivid manifestation of such incompatibility could very easily be seen in our own situation before the revolution.

CHEAP RUSES

Those who led us back to dismal misery are still around and we know what kind of language they employed to keep us apart and sow the seeds of doubt on our minds. These people used to employ such cheap ruses and language in order to get what they did not deserve and had no right to have. What ruses are they going to employ today? They will use the same ruses and language. Who do these divisive people represent and who are they talking for?

They are employed by foreigners and have their pay in their pockets. They have sold their brother's blood and future and yet are coming in the guise of Somalis.

THE HAVES

They were the ones who were better off when most of the Somalis were begging for something to eat, a place to sleep, schools and medicine. These exploiters were the ones who got well-off on the peoples misery. These exploiters will come to you in the disguise of guarding your self-interest, and will try to lead you astray because their sole purpose is that they want to regain their cushioned place in the society. You will find out, if you care to look at those who want to work a rift among you, that they were personally much better off than you and still want to have more.

TO RECAPTURE

Why did you want to recapture the lost independence for the nation? Because you wanted to restore Somali dignity, unity, purpose and future aspirations, and those who are systematically discouraging the emergence of a nation stand for things that are contrary to the Revolution's aims and hopes.

Will you let these people have their way? We have agreed on a policy of never unjustly doing any harm to anyone and to treat the people equally, no matter what their station in life. For the people to have the same rights, the same opportunities the same treatment, and dispense with our resources which is enough for all of us if we do not steal from each other, in a legitimate manner.

Those who want to work a rift among the nation are the blood-suckers, the traitors, the servants of other nations, the greedy ones, and they should not find a place among you.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

Now that we have succeeded in our first step and the people have supported us, applauded for us, came out in huge demonstrations until we begged of them to postpone demonstrations for the sake of order. We have to work for them in the spirit with which they supported us, and work for their interest in unity and honesty.

We are hoping from the people to support us, and desist from the misguided philosophy of the «government has a long arm».

We must pull ourselves together and work in unity, individual the people, and the armed forces must together work and do something for themselves. We must refrain from meaningless chatting in coffee-shops, corruption, and ingratiating ourselves with foreigners.

Good gives you what you want most from him, good or bad, dignity or slavery, freedom or servitude. Throw out of the window the errors of the past era. Make a new start, set yourself on the right path and never swerve from it.

As I said before those who used to suck the blood of the people, whether they sucked it by themselves, or whether they shared it with others — was to reduce the functioning imperialists whose only aim semi-nonentity — whether in partnership with those who took it as an article of Faith that the Somalis will never fore go hardship and difficulties, are still among us.

The imperialist who decided long time ago to keep us in misery for their benefit are also around. As I said before their sole interest is to restate their favoured position.

WATCH OUT

I am saying that you Somalis have to be ready for them if they attempt at the application of Force. God has given you freedom today; don't lose it. If they apply their underhand methods, like kinship, pollution of tribal forces, the spurring of people on the false grounds of tribalism and them out by the ears. If they come to offer you to benefit from the sale of your brother's and dignity, throw them out with the song «Someone is keeping a watchful eye on you, don't slumber». Today, the song is appropriate and applicable to every somali intended for the armed forces.

Let us all tell each other not to sleep» our children, and the generations after, are waiting for us in expectation and they will benefit from the map we design for them — if it is a good one.

We can reach an admirable height of dignity, freedom, and uprightness by our own efforts.

NO KINSHIP HERE

Wake up for Your interests, for Your nation's interests and defence. Defend the nation from its enemies — whether it appears in the form of kinship, reward on the sale of the national interests.

Although my address was intended to remind the Armed Forces to carry out its promise, I would like to make a small addition, concerning the foreigners. By the term foreigners, only I will include not the people of other nationalities whose purpose it is further the interests of imperialism, but indigenous people who are tools of imperialism.

The past era is over, and the Somali Democratic Government will not tolerate any hindrance to the progress of the Revolution and the new era of liberty and dignity to which the nation is now committed.

WARNING THE FOREIGNERS

It is for sure that everyone will get what he deserves from our nation. We are warning foreigners to keep off their hands from our internal affairs; if they don't they won't succeed in out-doing us. We will take definite, courageous serious steps against anyone who meddles with our internal affairs.

We are warning those working in the shadow of foreigners desist from their activities, there will be no pardons for culprits.

It is characteristic of a healthy nation to reward those who serve it with honesty and take revenge against those who work against its inte-

rests. Today everybody, who has not done damage to the nation before, has a blank page. It is up to the individual to determine what goes into this page — good or bad.

PAST IS PAST

Let the past be forgotten, and let us see what everybody does with his blank page whether he fills it with goodness or otherwise remains to be seen. In this new history of Somalism, let us observe justice, honesty, equality, oneness, and the furtherance of the nation's dignity.

The reactionaries know that they have been luxuriating in what they have not earned. They have been eating illegitimate fruits, wealth that they have stolen and hidden, wealth whose rightful owners have been in starvation and vegetating in misery.

If they work with their nation in honesty, they will get something that might not be much but which is clean and obtained in a dignified manner. They will be in a position to walk the streets without earning the hatred of the people, will be better off and will not perish if they see the light and quit the ways of corruption to which they have become addicted.

This needs confidence in yourselves, in our nation and its people, if they master that much they will not be losers.

Going back to the armed Forces, I congratulate you on your success and hope that you will succeed in your efforts. Long live the Somali Democratic Republic, Long live the Somali nation. Down with imperialism and its hangers-on.



The ex-Parliament building

Major - General SIAD addresses Judges

The President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Major-General Mohamed Siad Bare has addressed all the judges in Mogadishu at the officers club and said.

A GLANCE

«If we glance at the recent history of our nation we see that the entire machinery of justice nearly collapsed, but I don't want to put responsibility for that on any particular person or group»; the President declared.

He said if interference in justice were stopped we could have avoided many mistakes which are nowadays known as «Musug Masug».

Major-General Siad stated that lack of justice in the previous regimes was responsible for the whole mismanagement and corruption which we inherited.

He said no matter who was responsible for it, it became clear that justice was not what it should have been.

«After the 21st October Revolution we have opened a new page and we expect every one of us will follow a clear cut path in order to achieve justice, dignity and integrity»; the President emphasised.

He told the judges that he was unable to meet them immediately after the Revolution and he called them to put responsibility on their shoulders.

«You are the controlling organ of the state, and there are laws which can enforce. We want you to enforce these laws justly», Major-General Siad stressed.

HISTORY

He said history teaches us there were judges for whom monuments were erected for their

honour just because they fought bribery and injustice and there is no reason why Somalia should not get such men.

He went on to say that if our judges fight injustice, corruption and all other malpractices they can bring honour to their country.

The President advised the judges to understand their value and enforce justice courageously.

«The Supreme Revolutionary Council do not want you just to imprison people for them, but rather wish you to safeguard justice, to work with confidence and without fear or favour», the President told the judges.

WORK HARD

«We want the judges to work hard and not report for duty for late hours as this is unfair to those persons who are involved and hampers the economic progress of the nation» he added.

The President of the SRC told the judges that he has never interfered in the day to day activities of the judges and he will never do that in future and advised them to realize that no human being is above the justice.

DIFFICULTIES

Although we realize that you have many difficulties, the President said, yet you can perform your duties even under a tree.

He said the pre-conditions of a good justice is suitability, nationalism, and understanding and if these conditions are fulfilled there will be no need for fine chairs.

«The SRC will provide all possible assistance to you and will bring in front of you anybody who tries to steal what we have in our coffers. We want you, therefore to give such people a fair trial», the President said.

SERVING THE PEOPLE

The good Civil Servant is the one who understands that he is not a master of the people this was said by Maj. Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council in his message to the public Civil Servants.

The philosophy of the October Revolution which he said directed against a rotten system and not against any particular group, he called the rotten system a remnant of passive and destructive colonial mentality. The President recalled the fact that the civil servant collaborated with the old-system consciously or sub-consciously and that their stand enabled the rotten system to flourish and thrive in every angle of our nation.

President Siad continued «We will uphold justice citing example of how to execute ones duties», he said a policeman while doing his duty must not maltreat his fellow citizen».

He said «Men & Women are equal each to his level of his productivity», he recalled the contributions our women made to the nation during our struggle for independence, he emphasized, that our women can play a vital and equal part in the development of our country.

DIVIDE AND RULE

While they were in power, nepotism and corruption became the rule rather than the exception. Their only aim was to enrich themselves at the expense of the Somali people. In order to perpetuate themselves in power they resorted to the discredited colonialist tactics of «Divide and Rule» by encouraging tribalism and sowing disunity and discord among the people.

PHILOSOPHY

Before going further then, let us ask ourselves — What is the philosophy of the Revolution! It is not merely to exchange the civilian government with military rule. The Revolution came about : (a) to rescue the nation from the dangers, both internal and external, to which it had been exposed by the misrule of the former civilian regime; (b) to restore hope and dignity in place of despair and humiliation; (c) to combat tribalism and corruption; (d) to create conditions for sound and rapid economic and social development; and (e) to lay down the founda-



Maj.-Gen. Siad addressing the State Civil Servants.

tion for policies which are aimed at the realization of our national goals and aspirations.

Hence the philosophy of the Revolution could be expressed in very simple language. It means the doing away with the injustices of the past, the restoration of faith in our destiny, and the mobilization of our resources for the task of nation-building. Let our motto therefor be:

JUSTICE HARD WORK, PROGRESS.

Now as the civil servant of our beloved country you are the back-bone of the nation. You have an indispensable contribution to make to the social and economic progress of the country. Government come and go but civil servants are permanently employed by the State in order to ensure continuity of the machinery of government.

It is therefore vital that you, as the civil servants of the State, should fully understand the importance of your responsibilities to our nation. Loyalty to the State, honesty and hard work are absolutely essential.

NO PLACE

Those civil servants who show concern only for their own well-being and who put their interests before those of the people will not only be failing in discharging their responsibilities but will be betraying the spirit of the Revolution. As such they shall have no place in the new order.

REWARD

Having said this, let me now reassure all of you that the Revolution is duty-bound to sa-

feeguard your rights and interests as civil servants and that patriotism, honesty and hard work will be rewarded.

LAZY AND DISHONEST

To-day I wish to assure those who are prepared to work hard and who are willing to identify themselves with the spirit of the Revolution that they need have no fear about their future. But to those who are not ready to throw their lot with the Somali people by showing loyalty to the Revolution and by dedicating themselves to the work.

I would say «there is no place for you among us.

I would say «there is no place for you the dishonest and Afminsharism is gone for ever, standing about this.

WARNING

Before I close my speech I would like to say a word of warning. The SRC shall not tolerate subversive activities. Any person or persons found to be engaged shall meet with the full force of the laws. Let there be no misunderstanding about this.

The SRC is aware that those who were accustomed to ill-gotten gains will continue to spread anti-revolutionary propaganda. They are the afminshars who were used as hireling by the discredited politicians of the old regimes to create disunity within the ranks of the people in order to perpetuate themselves in power. They refuse to adapt themselves to the new revolutionary spirit and try in vain to fight a losing battle under the guise of tribalism.

«SACRIFICE»

There is no other way,

Says General SIAD

In the short lapse of time since the date of the Revolution, you have heard many speeches on our side and on the side of our adversaries, both apparent and latent. When I say adversaries, I do not refer to groups organized outside our directives, with their own national development programmes and new ideas as to the structure of the State (in this case, they would not be adversaries, but allies and virtual collaborators), but I have in mind those charlatans who are used to meddle with transitional situations, creating confusion and turmoil only because they are totally incapable of freeing their minds of certain prejudices, which they cannot or will not survive without. I am referring to those perfidious megalomaniacs who try to launch parallel alliances with us and with such people — whatever their nationality — who sense that their particular interests are somehow threatened. I am referring also to those aliens who, cherishing fears, mistakenly believe they can protect vested interests or political positions by recruiting gullible or unscrupulous stooges to oppose our development policy and threaten our national security.

The President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre reviewed the state of the nation in a key-note speech over Radio Mogadishu.

The key-note of all our speeches has always been the need to understand a few elementary but basic principles, including:

1. - **The Somali people must, and can emerge from the state of under-development and under-employment.**

We cannot deny that, at a first glance, the exiguity of our ordinary budget may give way to some perplexity and that, taking it as it is, and husbanding it with the greatest caution, it cannot in any case provide a firm basis for a speedy and rational development.

The citizens who follow with attention, and even with care, the work we are doing, are entitled to ask: why? And they are entitled to a logical and clear answer.

The three hundred odd million shillings of our budget are subdivided between the several Ministries, in terms of the social services they take care of, their political importance, or the defence plans they suggest.

After deep-probing studies, cuts and re-assessments, we have reached the rather unhappy conclusion that, unless we adopt new and drastic measures, we shall be always living in a vicious circle, our decennial nightmare.

Whoever has freely breathed or even nourished uncalled for hopes as a result of the efficiency with which, during the past three months, we have collected the scattered revenues of the State, should not labour under any delusion. One cannot look only at the sunny side of things: one must also, and courageously, face the shadowy side. Here, my dear fellow-countrymen, are the figures relating to the State's income in the last three months of 1969.

OCTOBER:

Sh. So. 20,615,694.63

NOVEMBER:

Sh. So. 22,443,516.82

DECEMBER:

Sh. So. 28,668,268.04

TOTAL.....

Sh. So. 71,727,479.49



Gen. Siad

On the other side there are the debts that the Somali State has run into with public or private agencies, since 1960. They amount to:

20,000,000 (circa), under several headings

62,000,000 with the National Bank

8,000,000 for bills extant and private services

TOTAL.....

90,000,000 shillings (circa)

Taking into consideration the fact that the salaries of State employees, both permanent and temporary — some of whom had not been paid for a matter of two or three years — have been paid to the last cent up to December 31st 1969, according to our revolutionary spirit, and that at least one third of the debts I have listed above has also been paid, it is easy to assume that we are not neck-deep in gold.

To this we should add that a gap in the budget is covered by a friendly, but nevertheless foreign nation. We are neither xenophobes nor isolationists, but this cannot

prevent us from considering a remarkable impairment of our sovereignty, and consequently of our political leeway, the fact that there should be others to contribute «ab aeterno», and in so direct a manner, even if partially, to our family budget.

But this is not all. We are now confronted with an extraordinary cavalcade of international engagements: the innumerable international loans (bi-lateral or multilateral), even if they have not served to render productive a single development project, must be reimbursed within the terms provided for by their respective conventions, with the additional burden of their quite remarkable interest rates, and without delay. Productive or not, squandered or badly invested, these foreign capitals — as you can see, my dear fellow-countrymen — rest upon us, and we must repay them, shilling over shilling.

What are we to do? And what can we do to get out, at the same time, from this situation of economic statics?

I would say of self-complicity in poverty, to fully exploit our natural resources and utilize them in the direction best suited to our priority needs?

I have not listed these figures out of love for trope, nor have I posed these questions to discourage the sense of hope which has arisen in the last few months: I just want to make clear how, without even noticing it, we had reached the bottom of the chasm, and to what point our

own was an economy of mere subsistence, incapable of gathering within itself the strength and energy necessary for a minimum development.

2. - The Somali people must emerge from the state of mental under-development in which they have been thrown by the heritage of centuries, dangerous superstitions, and cultural bondages. We believe it is our specific duty to explain to them the actual dimensions of the universe in which they move.

For centuries, we have lived under the spell — which we ourselves proposed and stereotyped — of being a proud and intelligent people, always in a position to solve our own survival problems.

But if this has been true on the individual level, I must firmly assure you that it has not been so on the collective level, I mean — on the national level. And if we have not understood it up to now, it is because we have never chosen a reference system.

Intelligent and proud with respect to which nation? Or before which people?

If we do not confuse intelligence with a sort of doubtful slyness, and pride with an often insolent big-headedness, we cannot give ourselves a very good score.

To be intelligent on the national level, first of all, involves the consciousness of our autonomous identity with regard to the difficult international circumstances, the recognition of our own interests.

ts, the will to confront the unavoidable obstacles and accept a risk margin which is certainly very heavy.

To be intelligent means to render actual, concrete and historical work to exploit our national potential, through a difficult, many-pronged operation which cannot be drafted overnight, since it required a global and planned strategy.

And one can be proud only when one succeeds in gathering all physical and moral forces, to build with them, prudently, intelligently and in discipline, the greatest of works: one's own Nation.

Instead we have been the victims of a mental deformation, of a very short-sighted perspective: we have never had the opportunity, so to say, to look beyond our own nose.

When we were a colony, we had no voice in any matter, insofar as our destiny was concerned: when we became independent we believed, or were led to believe that, by adopting sophisticated self-government methods, totally alien to the nature and the proportions of the vital problems we were confronted with, were the panacea to fulfill our sovereignty. In effect, we have been maintained or, better, constrained within the folds of tribalism for the very reason that we were successfully imprisoned in that manner of thinking, with no alternate opportunities.

Tribalism, in itself, was not a bad system to govern a primitive society — in effect, it is phase through which all

peoples have passed — but it is an absurdly inadequate manner to manage a modern, lively society, desirous to obtain, through a common effort, her rightful place among other nations.

In any case, where ever tribalism rules, it automatically becomes an easily handled knob for external forces or domestic profiteers.

Among us, in Somalia, you all know, my dear fellow-countrymen, to what extent the election-tribalism equation has proved detrimental, since it bred a still-born democracy which threw us into the tragic situation we were nailed to, and which in turn obliged the Armed Forces to take over.

The heart of the matter was, and still is, a question of choice: do we want to remain under the spell of our century-old internal structure, with its vague inter-tribal mutual assistance, and its infamous consequences of fratricide feuds, hate, cruelty, perpetual nomadism, where people are born, get ill, remain illiterate, rush around vainly and die, without any opportunity for the intervention of the authority, the organization and the planning of a central body? Or do we wish to radically modify, with common courage and determination, such a structure and replace it with something which at least shall have the solidity of a State?

We wish to tell you that ours is not an ontal, immutable structure and that it is therefore the duty of each of us to consider soberly and

seriously these questions: it will not be difficult to understand that there can be only one answer: find a new mode of living for our society, a new directive for our economy, a new way of thinking for our youth. This obviously involves the need to control somehow our production means, to contain our consumption needs, to abolish all class exploitation and, consequently, to go in for a regime of austerity and self-sacrifice for a period of time, the duration of which is hard to foresee.

3. - You might ask me, in what manner can we bear these sacrifices, and in what specific fields shall the fruits of our sacrifices be utilized?

From our side, to point out the manner is quite simple, but the difficulty lies in your acceptance and implementation, since, in our intention, «sacrifice» is not a mere slogan to broadcast, but it involves:

a) Renouncing the glamour of the fictitious way of living we have come to;

b) accepting where necessary, a reportioning of one's own personal income, in view of increasing national investments;

c) learning to work with goodwill, energy and without time limits, where this should prove inevitable;

d) teaching others what one has learnt through study

and experience and which may be useful to carry out better their tasks;

e) cooperating, within the limits of one's own possibilities, to eradicate illiteracy and diseases;

f) keeping in mind that the global economic development has top priority over any other sector, and thus addressing our will and intelligence towards this target.

These are the prerequisites for channelling our forces in the desired direction.

We believe that those who must be first to understand, analyze and promote this new sense of responsibility are the civil servants.

We are certainly guilty of generalizing, but from what we are lead to understand from their general behaviour and the sense of their aspirations, we are under the impression that they consider the State as a sort of big welfare agency, from which to request continually salary increases, new allowances, grade changes and promotions.

Often, in the past, their demands have been met, to the point that, as of today, their remuneration accounts for about 60% of the State budget. Considering that the remaining 40% is not enough to meet the expenses of operating the Government machinery, I wonder if they have ever asked themselves how we can help our hedrsmen (water, grazing lands, community development, etc.) (cultivation of productive lands), how can we establish

small industries and thus create jobs for our unemployed, how can we establish educational centres for our orphans and rehabilitation centers for our socially incapacitated brothers? If they have not done yet, well the time has come that they should do it.

The time has also come for the State to think in horizontal terms, and no more in terms of messengers, employees and directors, in a pyramidal sense.

The budget of the State is meant to meet the general requirements of the nation, and the civil servants are the instruments prepared to mediate between budget possibilities and national requirements.

Thus, they must agree with us that they are too much of a burden on the budget with respect to their (exorbitant) number and to the services they actually render, and that therefore they must castigate their appetites and whet their civic sense, willingly accepting the austerity measures that the times demand.

Conversly we want to assure you that this common sacrifice shall not be in vain. It is our intention to move immediately and parallelly towards the development of the basic sectors of our country's economy: agriculture and animal husbandry.

The «crush programme», in which some thousands of workers are employed, and which consists in the re-activation of the TOG WAGIALE project and the establishment

of farm centres in GENALE, GIOHAR and BELET UEIN, is the first step.

Also underway is the plan to find appropriate markets for our export cattle, to improve its quality and stabilize its movements. Measures have also been taken for the realization of infrastructures, such as the improvement of roads in Mudugh, Migiurtinia and Burao Regions.

These are the lesser measures indispensable and that is the minimum sacrifice in order not to remain any longer among the «humble beneficiaries» of international charity.

4. - A few words to businessmen generally

It is very trying to have to call the attention of highly competent people upon the carelessness and the «I don't give a rap» attitude they have often acted with in their fields of operation: however, we shall do so whenever we shall deem it appropriate.

Businessmen should be aware of the fact that whatever Government machinery exists it will never be able to produce anything substantial if there is no capital, if there are no savings, if there are no investments. We are inviting the people of means to devote particular care to this sector.

Businessmen should be very careful. Until now they have enjoyed too much tolerance, and we cannot say that they behaved loyally towards their country.

Their activity, apart a few exceptions, has been characterized by minimum investments, flights of capitals abroad and acts of corruption, whenever they felt that their business was somewhat hampered.

We need their capital, but we shall not tolerate further any whatsoever conduct prejudicial to our economy, nor acts of sabotage.

Those who intend to operate for the economic development of the country with integrity, positiveness and in line with our economic directives, can be sure that they shall have protection and security, as well as our personal admiration.

But those businessmen who, used as they are to an equivocal climate, think they can continue unhindered their nefarious activities against the interests of the people, can be positive that their operations shall be closely watched.

And what we are saying or doing in this connection is not due to an ephemeral pride or mythomaniacal intentions, but to the firm consciousness that we are capable of rising with our own means, will and determination.

Obviously, with a similar platform, it is evident that we shall incur in more or less understandable mistakes, but this calculated risk is better than remaining idle to look at the ruin of our country.

Therefore, I wish you all to cooperate in this spirit, and ask God to guide guide us protect us.



His Excellency Mr. Diallo Telli Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity who has recently paid an official visit to the Somali Democratic Republic, from the 19th-21st November 1969. In his short stay he has met the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council H.E. Major-General. Mohamed Siad Barre together with members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council including the two Vice-Presidents and the Foreign Secretary.

Major - General Khorshel condemns tribalism



Gen. Khorshel addressing the Nation

In a message to the nation, the Secretary of State for Interior, Major General Jama Ali Khorshel, who's also a Vice-President at the supreme Revolutionary Council, condemned tribalism.

Speaking about the internal security of the country, the Secretary attributed all the failures of the old system to tribalism and its inherent ill-intrigues.

Major General Khorshel warned that espionage and rumour mongering (afminsharism) would not be tolerated and described these elements as the enemies of the Revolution. Excerpts from his message:

As you remember nationalism was highly valued and greatly respected in the pre-independence of our country. You all recall the sacrifice and the unanimity with which we had fought for our beloved independence. I need not therefore repeat all the incalculable difficulties we had been through to attain our freedom. Every man and every woman of this country — our motherland — vividly recalls all the events and episodes of

patriotic importance. The Dagah-tuur massacre is an example at hand. You all recall how united we were when the independence and the subsequent reunification came on 1st July 1960.

What we have gone through during the nine years of our independence, is very interesting not only in the history of our country, but also in the history of mankind: We have suffered of poverty, misery, illiteracy, injustices and all sorts of mismanagement! a nation could ever have under the thumb of its own sons.

The political machine was set at work with tribalism as its source of energy and life, tribal and personal interests prospered at the cost of national and communal interests until such time that tribal influence was effective and strong enough to decide the nation's fate and destiny. Where tribal and selfish interests were at stake the system proved to be quick and capable to intervene, but blatant and far behind where national interests were involved. Thus the machine became negative and stagnant as far as the country's economic progress and social justice were concerned.

The system we had was a mixture of tribalism and pseudo-nationalism. And as tribalism were incompatible, it proved to be of no good. The two opposed each other by nature, so they could not be in harmony in any country at any time.

It is through tribalism that all our hopes and aspirations for nationhood and for better life were lost. Through tribalism, all our aims were ruined. The Somali people were split into conflicting factions to suit the selfish ambitions and interests of the few who were in power. In the process, we have been degraded from a nation with one noble aim and one cherished objective to a numerous tribes and sub-tribes with interests which were constantly in conflicts. Tribes were set against tribes to fight and have another chance to regain our lost spirit of unity and brotherhood. We must mobilize all our human efforts and the natural resources at our disposal

to accomplish the enormous task that lay ahead of us. We must safeguard our sovereignty.

You have been told of the aims and objectives of the Revolution. Nevertheless, I wish to repeat here that the members of the SRC the Armed Forces and the Government are all determined to stamp out all the past wrongdoings and to put a new impetus to get the stagnant machine of the nation moving forward, not backward. To do these two things, it is pre-requisite to fight the number one enemy of the nation:

TRIBALISM. We have buried it once and for all and we will not allow it to revive or to resurrect from the grave unless it passes over our dead bodies.

We will not allow any one to influence or exploit the Somali people through tribalism. Similarly we are not going to tolerate anything that might endanger the internal security of our country. We are not going to fold our hands back and to allow spies and rumour — mongers (afminshars) to pursue their unhealthy business at the cost of the nation. Such people are the enemies of the Revolution and of the nation and the country for that matter. I wish to reiterate that they are closely watched and will be dealt with all the severity and promptness that the situation may require.

But, I would like to assure the honest Somali citizen that he or she is free today. Every one of you is secure and need not be afraid. You can choose any healthy occupation without fear to be molested, robbed or killed. Law and order and justice are now existing in the country.

I would also like to remind our Armed Forces that they are the pillars of our internal security, justice and the entire well-being of our people. You are serving your people as well as your own lives. You are to safeguard the internal security of your country which is a tremendous task. You have saved your country from political, social and economic collapse. Therefore, you must not give the slightest chance to egoist who try to sow discord and dissension among the people in order to achieve their own selfish interests.

To achieve this cherished goal, you need public cooperation and public goodwill. You must, therefore, be friendly with the public, your own people. This does not mean to allow crimes and criminals unchecked; it means that innocent, peaceful people must not be harassed.

I know that you were subjected to a bad system and were exploited like everyone else. I am aware that you could not maintain law and order in the way you wanted in the past; but now is the time for you to act and execute your duties honestly and diligently. I wish you success in your noble task.

THE HOUR OF NEED

The decision taken by the Supreme Revolutionary Council to grant military training, education and medical assistance to the needy brethren in Equatorial Guinea is a solid proof that Somalia will be in the forefront in finding solution to African problems.

The offer was in response of President Macias's recent appeal through the Organization for African Unity (OAU) for urgent assistance following the pull out of Spanish troops and the subsequent cut of Spanish aid to the newly independent State. Similar responses are coming in from many other African countries.

Equatorial Guinea's independence from Spain in October last year was followed a few months later by a crisis which resulted in the mass evacuation of most of the Spanish citizens. When President Macias saw the jeopardy which faced his country he was courageous and right to demand the withdrawal of the Spanish armed forces. The Guardia Civil of 260 men left Bata and Santa Isabel — the capitals respectively of Rio Muni on the mainland the Island of Fernando Poo — that together make up Equatorial Guinea.

For this evacuation of Spanish troops and subsequently of 7000 Spanish citizens, the country had a high price to pay. Spain has ceased all her aid including a 45-million-shilling budgetary aid. President Macias told Spain: to hell with your aid and instead appealed for friendly countries — especially African countries through the OAU — for assistance.

If Guinea did not collapse in 1958 when France pulled out, cut all her aid at a moment's notice and even destroyed the administrative records and jammed the telephone system, then Spain must have been wrong to assume that Equatorial Guinea would perish on the departure of her troops and the seizure of her aid. For one thing, in 1958 Guinea had much fewer independent African states to appeal to for aid than Equatorial Guinea has today. It was just another wrong presumption.

We are happy to see that President Macias' appeal has not fallen on deaf or dead ears. It is rewarding to know that all member states who have declared their intention to assist this African sister-state followed their words with deeds and today in E' Guinea's capital, Santa Isabel, you will find military officers, doctors, nurses, teachers from other African states helping their brothers and sisters in their hour of need.

AMNESTY IS A RARE EVENT

CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE

UNFORGIVABLE

says KHORSHELL

AMNESTY is a rare episodic even in the history of any society amenable to rule and reason. It is not known when it will come or even if it will come at all. And, in his capacity both as the Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (S. R.C.) and as the Secretary of State for Interior, Major General Jama Ali Khorsshell on behalf of the SRC had summoned the Press and Radio to his office to announce the third amnesty since the Republic flag was hoisted high in full honour nine years and five months ago, and only 7 weeks and 4 days after the Armed Forces salvaged the nation from wreckage.

The first amnesty was a general one on the eve of independence on 1st July 1960 and the second one was a conditional amnesty on 1st July 1966.

The Vice President's announcement followed a decision taken by the SRC to avail culprits a golden chance to rehabilitate themselves. Affecting the fate of hundreds of offenders — whether convicted or still in custody, on bail or behind the prisons' bars — and deeply concerning thousands, of their families and friends, the amnesty is for certain offences committed before the Revolution on 21 October 1969.

In announcing the amnesty, Vice, President Khorsshell told the nation: «In the history book of our country, a new chapter is opened in order to put the country to a respectable course towards economic progress and social justice. Therefore, the SRC kindly offers the offenders an opportunity to begin this new chapter of our history along with the innocent section of our population. We want them to refill in their respectable places.

We want them to recognise the hard task ahead — a task to reconstruct a new Somalia. It is opportunity for self-help and for self-rehabilitation».

MERCY

The Vice President hammered the message of amnesty home with all the vigour and vehemence necessary, by emphasising that the SRC had hoped the people to regard the amnesty as one motivated solely by MERCY. «It stands for the spirit of the Revolution». He expressed his hope that those to be freed by this amnesty are expected to make good use of this mercy which is unique in the history of nations and men.

«This mercy is an example of the many excellent deeds which we. The SRC and Government, have either done for our people since the October 21 Revolution or are resolved to do for them in future. It is one of the things the people have been yearning for and which the revolution stands for. Now it is the turn to be released to reciprocate. We have given them a better chance to participate in the nation-building if they want to make use of it».

EXCEPTIONS

As every rule has an exception, the amnesty excludes certain culprits. They can be classified into two major categories: (a) Those who committed crimes, capable or designed to endanger, externally or internally, the very existence independence & unity of the Somali State; and (b) Public officials who committed crimes against the public administration whether to the prejudice of the State and its properties or to the prejudice of a third party.

HIGH TREASON

Category «A» which comes under Book II (Part I) of the Penal Code mainly deals with high treasons and treacheries such as exposing the State to the danger of war — both from within and without — passing out and with holding military, political or economic intelligence, information or supplies, assisting the enemy in any form in time of war, sabotaging on subversive activities. In all these crimes particular stress is given where the crimes are committed in time of war.

«These offenders were denied the opportunity to mend their ways because», reasoned the Vice President, «we want people to grasp fully and firmly, the inexpressible gravity of such crimes in the eyes of the Law and the State. We want them to make no mistakes in comprehending that these crimes are both unforgettable and unforgivable».

7. YEARS & 10,000 sh.

The amnesty decrees that those whose offences are punishable to 5 years of imprisonment or/and 10,000 shilling fine will be released and that those whose offences are punishable to higher terms will have the benefit of a reduction of

the same period of years as well as the same amount of fine.

MUSUQ-MAASUQ

Category «B» which can be defined as crimes of *musuq-maasuq* in short, come under Book II (Part II) of the Penal Code. «If we have said that one of the main pillars of the Revolution is to uproot all forms of corruption» explains Vice President Khorshell, «then it will be ironic or absurd to expect of the SRC to release the corrupt malefactors who were jailed by the deposed corrupt regime. Here again, we want the people to be confident that we are determined to fight *musuq-maasuq* with all our might and our morale».



The people shouting long live the revolution

SOMALIA supports African Cooperation



Vice-President Gen. Ainanshe with Major-General Numeiri of Sudan Democratic Republic.

Brigadier-General Ainanshe, a Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, led the Somali Delegation to the Khartoum Summit Conference in January 1970. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arteh, was a member of the delegation.

It was decided at the Khartoum meeting that Mogadishu, Somalia's capital, will be the venue for the 1971 summit conference of the Heads of State of the East and Central African countries.

The deliberations of the Conference mainly centred on Economic Co-operation on Regional Basis particularly in the field of Agriculture, Industry and Energy, Transport and Communications, Trade and Travel Promotion, Human Resources.

It also dealt with the popular problems that have on the Agenda of the OAU and African Conference for a very long time, such as Rhode-

sia, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in South Africa, Portuguese Colonies and the General question on Decolonization.

With regard to the venue of the next Summit, the Heads of State and Government unanimously agreed that the next Conference will take place in Mogadiscio, the Somali Democratic Republic, in June 1971.

CONTACTS:

During the Conference the Somali delegation had the occasion of contacting several Heads of Delegations (including H. I. Majesty Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, H. E. General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; H. E. General Jane Bedel Bokassa, President of Central African Republic and H. E. E. Ntiyankundiye Minister of Justice of the Republic of Burundi). Discussions with these Heads of delegations centred on general matters of mutual interest to Somalia and to their respective countries. Possibilities for further cultivating and cementing our good relations with these countries were also discussed.

In Khartoum, the delegation held a press Conference, H. E. Mr. Omar Arteh the Secretary for Foreign Affairs spoke of World affairs in general. In the Middle East he said that the Israeli forces of aggression must unconditionally withdraw from Arab territories. He urged the Arab peoples and governments to close ranks, mobilise their potentialities and strike at the aggressive forces.

He added that the solution to the Middle East crisis should come from the Arab nation itself as the talks undertaken by the Big Four Powers will lead no where.

The participation of the Somali delegation

in the Conference was both successful and fruitful. The holding of the next Summit Conference in Mogadiscio was viewed with appreciation by most delegates because they wanted to know more about Somalia and the Somali people. It is also a great honour to us as we will play host of 13 African Heads of state and Governments, and this will greatly enhance our prestige and images abroad.

Our intentions to hold the seventh Summit of East and Central African States in Mogadishu is also in line with the objective of our Revolution which is to play a more effective role in the affairs of our continent both at the regional and continental levels. No doubt the efficient servicing of the Conference will reflect the new and revolutionary mood in our country.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation appreciates the sacrifices the Zambian people are making on behalf of Africa. We know that Zambia has been contributing greatly to the total liberation of our continent in view of its geographical position and health political orientation.

In Africa we experienced two types of Revolution; the first is a Revolution of the conscience which have taken place in Zambia where selfless leaders led their people to progress and prosperity; the other is an Armed Revolution like ours which is necessitated by the lack of such conscience and progressive leaders. Indeed in Somalia,



Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs H.E. Omar Arteh who led the Somali delegation to Lusaka Conference

SOMALIA under the wise Leadership of General Siad will play a dynamic role says Telli

The President of SRC Major-General Mohamed Siyad has received the following message from Mr. Diallo Telli the Secretary General of the OAU in leaving the Somalia soil after brief but very useful and recomforting stay however expressed to Your Excellency and through you to the Supreme Revolutionary Council, to the Government & the people of Somali Democratic Republic my sincere appreciations deeply heartfelt gratitude for the brotherly welcome extended to me, the useful and constructive discussion and for all kind of encouragement given to me.

It was particularly rewarding for me to note your deep concern for the welfare progress and National Unity of Somali people.

Equally, it was rewarding to note your concern to-reinforce the policy of good neighbourhood to improve the relationship between Somalia and all African States and particularly the neighbouring countries.

Your Excellency may rest assure that I will interpret faithfully your message to African leaders and people reassuring them about your total and unconditional support of the OAU, its principles and objectives.

And that Somalia under your wise leadership will play a dynamic and positive role towards the main aspiration of the African people

described in the OAU Charter, namely, total liberation of our continent, the economic development of our States, and Social progress of our people, peaceful settlement of all disputes, and finally rehabilitation of Africans in all Fields.



*Major-General Siad receives Mr. Diallo Telli
Secretary General of the O.A.U.*

the Armed Forces had no alternative but to stage an Armed Revolution as the deposed leaders failed utterly to fulfill the needs and aspiration of our people. Before the October Revolution corruption was rife, justice was stifled and the people welfare was subordinated to the selfish interest of greedy politicians who were an easy

prey for the neocolonialists.

Today, I am happy to inform this august Assembly that the SRC and Government are trying selflessly to create healthy conditions in the country and have already put the people in the right direction for continued progress and prosperity.